DEMOCRATIC

GERMAN REPORT

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1952 Plan of German Democratic Republic brings everyone:

MORE MEAT : HIGHER WAGES : LOWER PRICES

East Germans will eat more, earn more, produce more, and pay lower prices in the shops this year, Heinrich Rau, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the State Planning Commission announced.

The higher standard of living was a direct result of the successes achieved in the first year of the great Five Year Plan which began in January 1951, Rau stated. He was presenting the Economic Plan for 1952 to the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic on February 6th.

"This plan will give the entire German people a convincing example of the fact that it is possible to solve all economic problems in a peaceful manner, preserving at the same time full national independence" the Deputy Prime Minister said.

"In 1951 we were able to raise real wages very considerably, and also to improve the standard of living by abolishing rationing with the exception of meat, fats, milk and sugar. All these measures have been carried out without incurring any debts, and without increasing the currency circulation.

"Our enemies predicted that we should not be able to keep up the speed of construction forseen by the Five Year Plan, but in fact preliminary figures show that the plan for 1951 was overfulfilled by more than five percent. We are thus going ahead even more swiftly than we planned.

"By the end of this year industrial production will be half as large again as it was in the same area in 1936. As a result of the generous reduction of reparations payments to the Soviet Union these reparations now amount to only two percent of our total production."

PLAN FACTS

Food. Meat consumption per head will rise by 27 percent in the course of 1952. All-round food consumption will rise 16 percent, with particularly big increases for fats and butter.

Clothing. Over one third more leather shoes, and nearly half again as much underclothing as in 1951. Co-op stores will sell, at specially low prices, 2,500,000 pairs of working shoes and 30,000,000 square yards of material for working clothes for factory workers.

Industrial production. Production to rise 13.7 percent compared to 1951. Big increases in iron, heavy machinery, cars and phosphates. (Figures on p. 3). Productivity of labour to increase over 11 percent, production costs to be reduced over 5 percent.

Agricultural production. All-round increase of 15 percent with particular emphasis on live-stock. 45 new tractor stations, and 30 percent more tractors for existing stations.

Employment. 154,000 new workers to enter industry, particularly women hitherto only doing housework. 206,000 boys and girls to take up apprenticeships.

Wages and prices. Average wage increases of 4.5 percent, coupled with further price slashes, particularly in unrationed goods.

Health services. The number of beds in hospitals and sanatoriums will be raised to 202,000, and scores of new clinics will be opened in town and country. 12 million marks will be invested in the building of day nurseries.

Education. The number of university students to be raised to 34,700, and 8,000 more students to receive grants, bringing the total in receipt of grants to 26,000. 159,000,000 marks for building new schools, universities, teachers' colleges and nursery schools.

GENERAL STRIKE CALL

Million Unionists Oppose New Army

West German trade unions must use every weapon, up to and including the general strike, against the new West German army, delegates to the emergency Bavarian Trade Union Congress demanded on February 10th.

The 120 delegates elected by nearly one million members, howled down Christian Fette, chairman of the West German Trade Union Federation, when he appealed for their support for remilitarisation. The delegates, after ten hours of debate in which every single speaker rejected the idea of a new army, voted unanimously for a resolution stating:

1. The inclusion of West Germany in the so-called western defence system would make it impossible to reunite Germany peacefully.
2. Remilitarisation would still further worsen the already low standard of living in West Germany.
3. The trade union leadership should be commissioned to work out the necessary measures to be taken to prevent the creation of a new army.

(continued on p. 2)

(from p. 1)

"These necessary measures would naturally include the general strike weapon" stated Max Woenner, secretary of the Bavarian Trade Unions.

American controlled newspapers immediately reacted to the general strike warning by threatening that the occupation troops would be used against strikers. The "Tagesspiegel", American licenced West Berlin paper which often reflects the views of leading American officials, stated "If the trade unions call a general strike this will automatically lead to revival of the system of military government with all its consequences."

Protest Climax

The Bavarian strike vote was the climax of several weeks of protests, demonstrations and token strikes against the creation of a new West German army. Here is a summary of some of the actions taken against remilitarisation:

During the Bonn parliamentary debate on the new army, several thousands of women and young people, demonstrating for peace in front of the parliament buildings, were batoned and hosed with ice water by the police.

Social Democratic party workers of South Hesse and Nuremberg, American zone, meeting early in February, passed almost unanimously resolutions protesting in the strongest terms against any form of remilitarisation.

Token Strikes

Warning strikes, varying in length from 15 minutes to two hours, were carried out by the workers of the following concerns, among many others:

6000 workers of the Deutsche Werft Shipbuilding yards in Hamburg.

5500 workers of the Daimler car works, Stuttgart.

All engineering and metal-working factories in the Ruhr city of Gelsenkirchen.

All workers in the industrial towns of Durlach an Urach.

Miners of the Brassert pit in Marl, the Norddeutschland pit in Lintfort, and many others.

Trades Councils in Remscheid, Heilbronn and many other places called for general strike action against rearmament.

The fact that the protest against remilitarisation is not confined to the working class is seen in the fact that all parties in the town council of Freiburg, French Zone, supported a motion ordering municipal officials to boycott all preparations being made for the building of new barracks, airfields and munitions dumps in the vicinity of the town.

BONN PARLIAMENT APPROVES NEW ARMY

By 204 votes to 156 the West German parliament on February 8th gave Chancellor Adenauer the all-clear for his new West German army under the command of old Nazi generals. The 204 votes came from the members of the government coalition, supporting a motion which called specifically for a "unified German military and financial contribution to defence." The resolution also called for freedom for the German arms industry, stating "all discriminations in the field of industrial production and research must be removed."

At present allied orders, issued under the Potsdam Agreement, prohibit arms production and research into such subjects as atom-bomb production. The release of all war criminals, except those sentenced for "traditional crimes", was also demanded.

Opposition Votes

Votes against the resolution were given by the Social Democrats, Communists and Centre Party, but Social Democratic speakers emphasized that they had no objection in principle to the formation of the proposed new army, but that they wanted a general election first, which they hoped would give them a majority in parliament and the chance to form the new army on their terms. Demagogic speeches by several of the Social Democratic members made it plain that they were trying to calm the fears of trade unionists and other constituents.

Debate Highlights

Here are some highlights from the debate, in which almost all speakers used the phrase "defence contribution" when referring to the new West German army.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Christian Democratic Union. "Some persons are trying to excite the people and thus bring pressure to bear on parliament in the question of the defence contribution. I consider this very dangerous. We must be cold-blooded in our decisions . . . .

"For generations it has been French policy to suppress Germany, in alliance with Russia . . .

"It is frightful to recall what the Russians did to defenceless Germans when they invaded Germany. We shall only be able to regain the German East (term used for territory now part of Poland, Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, ed.) through membership of the European community and the Atlantic Pact."

Erich Ollenhauer, Social Democratic Party. "We do not want to stand by with our hands in our pockets, but we want equal chances and equal risks for all. Conditions are not such at present that we can give our unqualified yes to the defence contribution. We must first have new general elections."

"Release Generals"

August Martin Euler, Free Democratic Party. "We must demand the release of all German soldiers still kept in prison. I cannot imagine German soldiers marching cheerfully outside prisons in which honourable officers like General von Manstein and General Kesselring are being held imprisoned just because they tried to save their lives and the lives of their comrades."

Kurt Kiesinger, Christian Democratic Union. "There is no such thing as remilitarisation. We are living in a new epoch, the European defence community has nothing at all to do with remilitarisation."

Adolf Arndt, Social Democratic Party. "German Social Democrats have never denied that the German people must take upon themselves part of the burden of defence. We have even demanded the reinforcement of the occupation troops."

Professor Carlo Schmid, Social Democratic Party. "The military-political problems are the most important aspect, and here discrimination against Germany plays a great part. Although statements have been made that there will be no discrimination against the Germans in the European army, the Belgian Defence Minister has stated that no German will be allowed to command an army corps."

Democratic Elections

Max Reimann, Communist Party. "The workers know by bitter experience that you cannot have both guns and butter. The Social Democrats are trying to confuse the issue, but they will not be able to fool the people. We must have all-German discussions to prepare the way for free, secret, democratic elections in the whole of Germany, since such elections will lead to the peaceful solution of all questions vital to Germany.

The workers, the peasants, the trade unionists, the war-wounded and young people in many different organisations all demand that no army should be formed. To prevent the passage of the army law, the Adenauer government must be brought down."

Plastic cars now

Scientists in East Germany have developed a synthetic plastic substance highly suitable for making motor-car bodies, Heinrich Rau, Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic announced.

The new body, use of which saves scarce steel-plate, and which is lighter and stronger than the old type, has been given a nine month try-out, Rau stated.

"There will soon be 2000 cars on the roads with the new-type body" he told the East German People's Chamber. "The American and British car industries have been trying to develop such a plastic for years without success, but our specialists have found the answer. The quality of the new product may be judged from the fact that it can also be used for the bonnet of the car."

Specialists and inventors had been successful in many other fields, too, Rau stated. "Much of their work was necessary because of the fact that supplies of materials and machines from West Germany came to almost a dead stop because of the ban imposed by the Bonn government on American orders. This forced us to develop and produce such articles ourselves.

STATISTICS ON 1952 PLAN

Main figures of the 1952 Economic Plan of the German Democratic Republic, expressed in percentages of the actual production in 1951.

Overall industrial production	113.7
Gross agricultural production	115.8
Metallurgical and machine production	120
Iron ore	153
Pig iron	224
Rolled steel	112.1
Phosphates	278
Cement	157
Bricks	124
Petrol	128.6
Steam turbines	152
Heavy hydraulic presses	198 9
Mining machinery	208.2
Rayon textile machinery	700 4
Cars and tractors	136.5
Ship-building	128.2

Goods available in the shops per head of the population will be raised to the following percentages of the 1951 figures.

Meat and meat products	127.5
Eggs	120 5
Edible fats	115.8
Fish	114 6
Sugar	114 5
Textiles	120
Shoes	137 5
Household fuel	112

WEST BERLIN — GERMAN CHICAGO

POLICE CHIEF "GOES ON LEAVE"

Revelations of fantastic scandals in the West Berlin police and city administration climaxed early in February in a wave of arrests of detectives, suspensions of officials, and finally the sudden "holiday" taken by Johannes Stumm, West Berlin police chief.

During the past year more than 100 of West Berlin's 1300 detectives have been sacked, and 93 criminal cases are pending against them.

Public indignation at the criminality of the plain-clothes men grew so loud that early in February Police Chief Stumm suddenly sacked Detective Chief Linke. Ten days later Stumm himself, whom the western allies appointed to head the West Berlin police when they split the city force in 1948, had to make a sudden declaration that he was "taking his annual leave".

Main cases of police crimes and corruption which have so far become public included:

1. In spring 1951 Albrecht, head of the forgery section, and his assistant Unger were sent to jail for long terms for having stolen 30 lbs of gold.

2. In December 1951 Hoberg, chief of the fraud section of the police force, was arrested for taking huge bribes from black marketeers.

3. Siemund, Chief of Detectives in Zehlendorf, American Sector, was jailed for taking large bribes.

4. Schroeder, head of the gambling section at police headquarters, was arrested for illegal financial transactions.

According to members of the public prosecutor's office in West Berlin almost all leading officers of the police force have been implicated.

Those guilty of bribery and corruption are named as Police Chief Stumm, his deputy Urban, Deputy Lord Mayor Dr Walter Schreiber, and Duensing, a former nazi major now in command of militarised squads of West Berlin police.

The big cases of corruption affecting the West Berlin city administration, many of them connected with the police crimes, have mainly involved huge credits granted by the city treasurer to members of the city council or their friends and then diverted to personal use. In the past few weeks swindles involving sums of over four million marks (more than one million dollars) have come to light.

Health services make strides

Deaths from tuberculosis in the German Democratic Republic have been cut to the pre-war figure from the high mortality figure which followed the war, Deputy Prime Minister Heinrich Rau stated in his speech to the People's Chamber on the 1952 plan.

"The all-round improvement in health is due both to the rising standard of living and to the better health services being provided" he stated. "Figures for venereal disease have fallen so low that a number of special clinics formerly treating these diseases have been converted to other work. This is a great contrast to the position in the American zone.

"In the health field the tasks for 1952 include scientific investigation in the field of infant mortality, so that we can achieve even better results than those so far attained. Particular attention will be given to increasing the number of factory clinics and clinics in country districts.

"We are already training enough doctors, but the number of doctors engaged in public service is still too low. More attention must be given to this question, since economising in doctors' salaries means that you have to pay far more out in sick benefit.

"The German Democratic Republic is already producing a wide selection of drugs and medicines, and new drugs will be added to the range in 1952."

Poles and Czechs help rebuild

Nearly fifty athletes from Poland and Czechoslovakia did a voluntary shift helping to clear the rubble of battered Berlin on February 7th. They were members of teams from these two countries which had competed in the winter-sports championships of the German Democratic Republic, held at Oberhof in the Thuringian mountains.

"Berlin, like Warsaw and all the other ruined cities, must be rebuilt and become a symbol that we shall never allow another war to take place" said Stanislaw Glinka, one of the athletes from Poland.

PROFILE

OTTO NUSCHKE — FIGHTING CHRISTIAN

On February 4th 1933, five days after Hitler had seized power, a stocky man of 50 stood up in the Prussian Provincial Parliament and said quietly: "Germany will be a great and cultured nation when National Socialism with its terrorism and its racial theories is only an unpleasant memory."

Then, raising his voice to make himself heard above the uproar raised by the brown-shirted nazis present, he turned directly towards them and continued: "Your path has begun with violence, and may lead us to chaos and destruction."

Prophetic Words

The man who spoke these courageous and prophetic words was Otto Nuschke, today Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic and chairman of the Christian Democratic Party.

Otto Nuschke, who will be 69 on February 23rd 1952, was born in the little town of Frohburg in Saxony, 20 miles south of Leipzig. Himself the son of a printer, Nuschke started to work on a newspaper as a journalist at the age of 19, and by 1916 he had risen to the post of editor-in-chief of the "Berliner Volkszeitung", one of the leading liberal papers in Berlin.

Weimar Delegate

His first entry onto the political stage came in 1919, when he was one of the 500 elected delegates of the German people who at Weimar worked out the constitution of the first German Republic. The constitution was very democratic on paper but it was left to be administered by the old Prussian officers and judges, and controlled by the same big business circles, thus leading inevitably to a new war.

Nuschke was one of the few members of the middle-class parties in the Prussian Provincial Parliament, to which he was elected in 1922 as a deputy of the Democratic Party, who ceaselessly opposed militaristic policies. In one of his first speeches after his election he stated: "It is my duty to declare that not only the great mass of the German workers, but also the German middle class condemn the policy of eternal war, the policy of 'intervention against Bolshevism'. We have every reason in the world to adopt most friendly relations with the great Russian people."

Twice Arrested

After the nazis took over in 1933 Nuschke was forbidden to work as a journalist, and was twice arrested by the Gestapo. In 1939 the little farm near Berlin to which he had hoped one day to retire was confiscated by the nazis on the grounds that he continued to associate with his Jewish friends. Despite the danger, Otto Nuschke continued to defy Hitler's might, and was associated with various Christian and middle-class groups, which tried to organise opposition to the nazi dictatorship.

Party Leader

Immediately the war was over Otto Nuschke threw himself into political work again, and was one of the main organisers of the Christian Democratic Union, the party of Christians of all confessions who rejected the old policies of fascism and war. After the first chairman of the party, Jakob Kaiser, today one of the loudest advocates of war in West Germany, had shown that he was not honest in his desire for a better, peaceful Germany, Otto Nuschke became General Secretary of the party. Upon the formation of the German Democratic Republic he entered the government as Deputy Prime Minister, and Commissioner for Church Affairs, a post which he has held ever since.

Peace Struggle

With his close-cropped sandy beard and his rather old fashioned manner, Otto Nuschke is sometimes taken for a pleasant mild old man by people who do not know him. But those who work with him know that he is a real fighting Christian, a living symbol of the fact that honest people of all creeds and political opinions have their place in a Germany struggling for unity and peace.

BISHOP FOR GERMAN UNITY

Every thinking person must demand that the responsible circles in both East and West Germany come together to discuss German unity, Bishop D. Mitzenheim, Evangelical Bishop of Thuringia told the congregation of St James Church in Weimar, East Germany,

"We have held special services for peace in our churches since 1949, and we greet every step which helps to bring the peaceful re-unification of Germany nearer", Bishop Mitzenheim stated. He emphasised the independence of the church in the German Democratic Republic, and the help which it had received from the government. Thanks to this help 75 percent of the war damage to Thuringian churches had already be repaired, he stated.

Burning books again

Members of a "Literary Circle" of the German Party, meeting in Hamburg, British Zone, at the end of January, symbolically burned the books of a number of progressive writers and Jewish authors. The book burning, which included the anti-nazi books "The Seventh Cross" by Anna Seghers and "Lieutenant Bertram" by Bodo Uhse, followed an address by the chairman Eduard Schroeder, who called for a crusade against "Jewish pacifist books undermining the military backbone of the German people".

The German Party is one of the three parties represented in Chancellor Adenauer's coalition government.

Bloody book column

The "Landsberger Nachrichten", local paper in Landsberg, American Zone, reviewed eight new West German books in a recent issue. They included five military books:

"A soldier amongst Soldiers",
"General Dietl",
"That is Germany",
"The Second World War",
"Broken Marshall's Baton",

two books on administration, and finally "The Healthy Baby."

"TRUTH IN THE NEWS"

"The first volume of the selected works of Lenin has just been published by Dietz & Co. in the East Sector. The contents include only a few short essays on Marx and Marxism by Lenin. Most of the space is taken up by speeches and articles by Stalin about Lenin."

Associated Press message from Berlin, January 29th 1952.

Actual count shows that the volume contains 40 introductory pages by Stalin, and 839 pages by Lenin, including such basic writings as "Imperialism" and "What is to be Done?"

West German police raid Communists – results nil

West German police squads combed Communist Party offices, the houses of leading members of the party, and of a number of other organisations early on January 31st but found nothing incriminating, West German authorities were forced to admit.

Dr Otto John, head of the Constitution Protection Department of the government, told journalists one week after the raid that nothing had been found which could be used to support the government application to the Supreme Court for a ruling banning the Communist Party.

Eye-witness accounts of the raids, which took place in Gestapo style at 6 a. m., state that desks and furniture were smashed open and files dumped on the floor by jack booted police, acting on the orders of Police Minister Robert Lehr. The parliamentary immunity of several leading members of the Communist Party was also ignored by the searchers.

The raid was also extended to the premises of the "Socialist Action", a Socialist group dissatisfied with the pro-war attitude adopted by the Social Democratic leadership.

The raids caused wide-spread indignation and protest, not only amongst workers in all parts of Germany, but also in liberal and church circles.

The independent West German newspaper "Nuernberger Nachrichten" stated:

"For the moment it is 'only the Communists', but we should recall that some people used to say 'It is only the Jews'. Today it is the Communists, tomorrow it will be some other opposition group, and the day after that it will be the entire opposition."

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1933 – HITLER'S HELPER
1952 – BONN MINISTER

Amtsblatt
der Stadtverwaltung Düsseldorf

Nummer 14 Düsseldorf, den 31. März 1933 11. Jahrgang

Keine ſtädtiſchen Aufträge mehr an jüdiſche Geſchäfte.

Z..U. 2499/32. Düſſeldorf, den 30 März 1933.

Bei notwendigen Anſchaffungen für ſtädtiſche Aemter, Dienſtſtellen und Betriebe ſind die Warenhäuſer und jüdiſchen Geſchäfte nicht zu berückſichtigen Etwa beſtehende Verträge mit Warenhäuſern, jüdiſchen Geſchäften oder Unternehmern ſind mit ſofortiger Wirkung zu kündigen Auch ſind alle Aufträge betreffend Prozeßführung an jüdiſche Rechtsanwälte mit ſofortiger Wirkung rückgängig zu machen

Der Oberbürgermeiſter
Dr. Lehr

Zur Behebung aller Zweifel weiſe ich noch beſonders darauf hin, daß alle Zahlungen an Organiſationen, Verbände uſw., welche kommuniſtiſch und marxiſtiſch, ſowie jüdiſch eingeſtellt ſind oder in ihrem Sinne arbeiten, verboten ſind In Zweifelsfällen iſt durch die Stadtkämmerei meine Entſcheidung einzuholen

Der Oberbürgermeiſter
Dr. Lehr

(translation)

Official Notices

of Dusseldorf City Council

No. 14 Dusseldorf March 31st 1933 23rd Year of Issue

No more city orders for Jewish shops.

Z. U. 2499/32 Dusseldorf March 30th 1933.

In making the necessary purchases for municipal offices departments and undertakings, no orders are to be given to department stores and Jewish shops. Any existing contracts with department stores, Jewish shops or enterprises are to be terminated forthwith. In addition all commissions for court cases which have been entrusted to Jewish lawyers are to be cancelled immediately.

Lord Mayor
Dr. Lehr

To remove all doubts I would particularly point out that all payments are prohibited to organisations and associations etc., which have Communist, Marxist and Jewish points of view, or which work for such aims. In cases of doubt my decision should be obtained through the municipal treasury.

Lord Mayor
Dr. Lehr

Today the Lord Mayor Dr Lehr who signed the nazi orders reproduced above is Minister of the Interior and Police Chief of the Adenauer government in Bonn Further details of his career may be found on p. 4 of GERMAN REPORT for February 1st 1951.

"Carthage waged three wars"

Writers appeal for peace

The great majority of German authors and playwrights of international rank are playing an active part in the fight against a revival of nazism and militarism. Here are a few examples: Arnold Zweig, author of "Sergeant Grischa", anti-war classic of the twenties, and today President of the German Academy of Arts, travels both East and West Germany untiringly, despite infirmity, talking and writing for peace. Anna Seghers, who wrote the fine anti-nazi novel "The Seventh Cross" which was filmed with Spencer Tracy in the lead in the days when Hollywood was still opposed to Hitler, has been honoured both with the Stalin International Peace Prize and with the National Prize of the German Democratic Republic for her work.

BRECHT'S LETTER

Bertolt Brecht, who made his name in the twenties with the "Dreigroschenoper", modernisation of the old English "Beggar's Opera", and who today has three first-class plays and one opera running in the Democratic Sector of Berlin, is also very active. His latest contribution to the struggle for German unity and peace was made in the form of an open letter addressed to German writers and artists in both parts of Germany which stated:

"Will there be a war? The answer is plain: if we arm for war then we shall have war. Will Germans shoot at Germans? The answer is plain: if they do not discuss with one another then they will shoot at one another.

UNITY REMOVES CONFLICT

"When a country is suddenly and forcibly torn asunder after a long period of conducting its affairs as a unit, this must always and everywhere give rise to many conflicts which have to be settled. There are many ways of settling these conflicts. If there are armies, then the settlement will take a warlike form. When the danger arises that such armies be created, new efforts must under all circumstances be made to achieve a peaceful re-unification. Such a re-unification, apart from the enormous advantages of unity, removes the conflict.

"Men and women of all professions, all threatened by the common danger, must do their part in removing the tensions which have arisen. As a writer I address myself to German writers and artists with the request that they should ask their government representatives to discuss the following proposals at an early stage of the (all-German) discussions which we hope will be held:

1. Complete freedom of the written word, with one limitation,
2. Complete freedom of the theatre, with one limitation.
3. Complete freedom in painting and sculpture, with one limitation.
4. Complete freedom in music, with one limitation.
5. Complete freedom in the film, with one limitation.

NO FREEDOM FOR WAR

"The limitation: no freedom for writing and works of art which glorify war, which represent war as inevitable, or which encourage hate between peoples.

"The great city-state of Carthage waged three wars. After the first it was still mighty. After the second it was still habitable. After the third it was not to be found."

Brecht's letter has had a very warm reception in all parts of Germany, and has moved a number of West German writers and artists who had hitherto tried to be "neutral" to offer their help in the active struggle against a new war.

ARTISTS FIGHT SPLIT

Over 200 artists, actors and writers from all parts of Berlin, 160 from the western sectors and 70 from the east, pledged themselves at the beginning of February to maintain the unity of art life in the city, despite all the efforts made to split it by the western authorities.

The cultural workers, meeting alternately in the East and West Sectors for three days of discussions, drew up a broad programme aimed at re-uniting those branches of artistic life which had already been split, and at providing more and better art and education of all Berliners, regardless of sector.

The artists called for an end to be put to the process of remilitarisation in West Berlin and West Germany, and appealed directly to doctors in the west not to take part in the medical inspection of conscripts for a new army.

One day after the conference had ended, the West Berlin Senator in charge of culture announced that Helene Riechers, veteran West Berlin actress who had taken part, had been sacked without notice from the West Berlin Schiller Theatre where she was appearing. He thus clearly demonstrated the need for guarantees allowing actors and other artists freedom of expression.

No work for actors in W.Berlin

A total of 7000 artists and scientists are unemployed in West Berlin, the official American German language newspaper "Neue Zeittung" reported.

"Many of the actors, artistes and singers have been out of a job for years, the paper stated.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 1, 1952

TODAY and TOMORROW

By Walter Lippmann

The Germans are doing exactly what we would do if we were in their place. Dr Adenauer is a patriot, and he has long been known in Germany as 'The Fox.' Dr Schumacher and the Socialist leaders are also patriots and indeed strong nationalists. Despite the party battles on the surface there is, I feel certain, a profound agreement on the vital interests of Germany.

The two German leaders are, as we would say, working the two sides of the same street. The street leads to the restoration of Germany as the leading power in Europe.

The Germans do not believe in the notion that they should raise an army to defend Europe at the Elbe. They think that probably the Russians will not attack. The Germans would be sorely tempted to have an army of such great offensive power that they could fight the Russians in Poland.

Naturally enough, when there are 20 German divisions equipped with the best American arms, it will be the Germans who will take over the principal role in negotiations affecting Eastern Europe and the Balkans, and they will have a big say about Africa and the Middle East.

New York Times

GERMANS SEEK BAN ON OLD ARMY WAY

Veterans Skeptical of Bonn Regime's Ability to End Heel-Clicking

BY DREW MIDDLETON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

BONN, Germany, Jan. 29 — It is apparent that the many Germans who had a rotten time in Hitler's army do not think good intentions on the part of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's civilian government will change things.

A flood of applications from former sergeants, corporals and lieutenants is reaching the office of Dr Theodor Blank, who is defence minister in everything but name.

Top commanders probably will be drawn from surviving field and staff officers of general's rank, like Hans Speidel and Adolf Heusinger, whom the Allies have worked with and know.

Divisional commanders will be named from among those officers who commanded battalions and regiments in World War II.

A former anti-aircraft corporal predicted that, inevitably, the cadre of the new army would be made up of professional veterans of the past and the "German character and class consciousness of officers" would eliminate democracy.

Another veteran thus summed up the prospect for "democratic spirit" in the new army: "Look at the majority of the officials and the police. Has the tone these people used to the little man on the street changed? Look at the fight when the students demonstrated at Freiburg — police clubs again. Who will believe that the new army will be different from the old? Not me."

To prevent the growth of an officer corps with special privileges and potential political power . . . may prove the most difficult of all. Former officers will be in command, at the outset at least, and will have the tradition of the old officer corps bred in their bones.

"There is no such thing as a new type of army" one former infantryman wrote to a newspaper. "All armies are the same if they are German armies."

ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT

The New York Times cannot be suspected of any sort of sympathy for the German Democratic Republic, or opposition to the formation of a new army in West Germany. Since it circulates mainly amongst financiers and businessmen who have to know what is going on, it very often prints reports which are much nearer to the truth than the scare stories published in the gutter press.

These stories are buried in the hundreds of thousands of words printed on scores of pages by the New York Times every day. GERMAN REPORT has therefore dug out a handful which should be sufficient to convince even the most sceptical that we do not exaggerate.

These stories, plus one from the New York Herald Tribune, are reprinted here greatly shortened but otherwise unchanged.

NEW GERMAN ARMY IN G.I. GARB

BY BENJAMIN WELLES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Rocquencourt, France, Jan. 28 — The new German twelve-division army and tactical air force . . . will probably receive the familiar United States herringbone twill as a transitional uniform fabric.

The uniform question is only one of many hundreds of military details now being examined by experts in Paris.

Military men are going ahead with their planning on the assumption that the force will be a reality in spring. Provided that there are no last minute hitches, they see the main outlines of German rearmament about as follows:

The Federal Government at Bonn will create a bureau for European defence affairs, with a staff of several hundred carefully screened administrators and staff personnel.

The next step will be a German Government call for 60,000 volunteers of certain age brackets and specific military qualifications. Volunteers whose records satisfy the screening tests will be formed into military cadres or the nuclei of combat formations.

THIRD OF WEST GERMANS ON DOLE

BY JACK RAYMOND

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

BONN, Germany, Jan. 20. — Beneath the rather glittering surface of Western Germany's economic strength lies a serious strain of poverty and hard times.

One and three-quarter million persons are unemployed. Some 20 percent of the population is drawing pensions of one kind or another, placing more than one-third of the nation an the dole. More than a quarter of a million persons live in barracks or Quonset huts.

Many German families cannot afford meat — not even sausage — on weekdays. The practice is widespread of eating cereal for supper to cut down on bread and butter consumption. Real coffee is served for holidays, and cake and cocoa are rare treats.

This is the grim, often unpublicised aspect of the West German economic picture.

"The German currency is so sound" said a young man bitterly, "that very few Germans can afford it."

Unemployment jumped by 131,533 in the first half of January to reach 1,785,086.

GROWING POWER GIVES BONN STRONG VOICE

BY DREW MIDDLETON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

BONN, Feb. 2 — Encouraging its laggard allies in every way, the United States has been the prime mover in the restoration of German power in Europe. It seems probable . . . . that the world will get a dominant Germany in a Europe whose strength is unevenly distributed.

It is not only soldiers and politicians who fear a reviving Germany. It is the businessmen of Europe as well who see in a revival of this industrial colossus a new era of sharp international competition in which the rearmament programs in their own countries put them at a disadvantage.

All the assurances by all the American diplomats and proconsuls cannot remove entirely the gnawing fear that German power means European trouble.

BERLIN NOTEBOOK

By John Peet

If anyone had predicted last week that I would soon be dancing the Polka in a village inn with a plump red-headed woman cop I would probably not have believed him. But that was what I found myself doing on Saturday evening. The position was complicated by the fact that neither of us knew much about dancing, the floor was rather bumpy, and the policewoman was wearing rather heavy policeman's boots. But the band was loud and brassy, and all the farmers, land-workers, tractor drivers and policemen and policewomen present were in high spirits, so it did not matter.

Anti-Hitler veteran

The whole thing started on Saturday morning, just as I was leaving my apartment to go to the office. I bumped into an officer of the People's Police who lives a few doors down the street, an old metal worker whose training for a police force really serving the people had been 12 years in a nazi jail for fighting Hitler.

"Our amateur dramatic group and choir from my department in police headquarters is going to the country for a performance this afternoon" he said. "Why not come along?"

Packed like sardines in the back of a police department truck, we rumbled over the rutty roads that afternoon on the way to the little village of Birkholz, about one hour's run from Berlin.

Adopting tractorists

Shouting to make himself heard amongst the singing of the 20 young fresh-looking policemen and policewomen, who were acting as if they were on a hay ride, my friend the officer explained where we were going. When, in1949, tractor stations had been set up all over the German Democratic Republic to help the farmers bring in bigger and better crops, many factories had "adopted" a tractor station and helped it out in the difficult early months with spare-parts, advice, voluntary labour and in many other ways.

Various departments in police headquarters in Berlin had also decided to adopt a tractor station, the one to which we were travelling.

How had they helped? A volunteer squad of policemen had for instance worked all one week-end, repairing and restoring decent living quarters for the tractorists. Police department mechanics had got together and repaired the apparently hopeless wreck of an old car, so that the head of the tractor station could get round more easily to the outlying villages and explain to the farmers the advantages of new agricultural methods.

And now the choir and the dramatic group were going to put on an evening's entertainment for the villagers and the tractor drivers.

Everything was ready for the show when we arrived at Birkholz. The little hall of the village inn was crammed with people in their Sunday best who had come to see the show.

"When they started the tractor stations I thought the whole thing was some sort of swindle", a wrinkled old farmer told me while we were waiting for the show to start. "But I gave them a trial, and they ploughed much better than I ever could with my oxen, and now our government has gone and cut the prices. And what do you say to these odd policemen who come and help us? I've never seen anything like it"

"Our government"

There was a world of meaning in that phrase "our government", used where a year or two ago he would probably have said "them", or "those blankety-blanks in Berlin."

The show was enthusiastic and full of good humour, and the audience loved it, but concise criticism came from the old farmer sitting next to me. "They are nice people, but they can't sing" he said.

As soon as the stage show was over the chairs were cleared away and everyone, audience and actors, joined in the dance, which lasted well into the night.

I saw the red-headed policewoman again on the way to the office today. Smart in the white cap worn by the traffic police, she was delivering a serious sermon to a young man who had tried to cross the road when the traffic light was red, but she grinned and waved to me as I passed.

Police are needed

A strong and efficient police force is very necessary in the German Democratic Republic, not to oppress and persecute the people as the western millionaire press alleges, but because there are certain groups in West Germany and elsewhere who are ready and willing to use any methods to undermine and destroy the decent new Germany which is being built here. Evidence for this statement? Here for example are a few short extracts from an article by Joseph Wechsberg in the New Yorker of September 8th 1951.

"The Investigating Committee of Freedom-Minded Jurists in the Soviet Zone ... has more than three thousand fieldworkers who carry messages ... and perform all the tough, dirty anonymous chores that daily resistance against a powerful enemy requires. Each man has a cover name. Messages and reports are sent by hand in code to the Berlin headquarters.

Paid by Bonn

"The staff members are paid from funds the Committee gets from the government of West Berlin and from the Ministry for All-German Affairs in Bonn. The Committee is in touch with all the other underground organizations that operate in the Soviet Zone."

So much for the "Freedom-Minded Jurists". Another espionage and sabotage organization against which the German Democratic Republic must protect itself is the "Ostbüro" of the West German Social Democratic Party. This organization not only carries out economic espionage, but publicly hawks the information gleaned. On December 6th 1951 the Central Board of the Social Democratic Party sent out a circular letter in West Germany stating:

"From our friends in the Soviet Zone we have received a secret memorandum of 30 pages dealing with the organization of the nationalized potash works at Halle."

The secret memorandum is stated to contain highly confidential figures on production and costs, and copies are offered for sale at the price of 20 marks.

Adolescent charm

"Bonn, newest capital of old Europe, has a certain adolescent charm of its own. In a few short blocks are to be found the Chancellery, the new Foreign Office, and other governmental agencies, flanked by a new Coca Cola bottling plant."

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